

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00; Illustrated Bee, one year, \$6.00; Sunday Bee, one year, \$3.00; Saturday Bee, one year, \$3.00; 75-cent Bee, one year, \$3.00; 10-cent Bee, one year, \$3.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c; Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 70c; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 1.00; Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 70c; Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 1.00; Sunday Bee, per copy, 10c; Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, 220 North Omaha—City Hall building, Twenty-ninth and M streets, Omaha, Neb. Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street, Chicago—140 Unity building, New York—309 Commerce building, Washington—601 Fourteenth street.

COMMUNICATIONS: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMAITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, C. C. ROBEWATER, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Total, and Net unsold copies. Total for April 1905 is 886,420.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1905. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Wait for the Omaha Commercial club's trade excursion. Biggest and best.

Nebraska crop reports were never better at this stage and the Nebraska farmer is already assured of a full larger next winter.

By his efficient work in promoting the Omaha Beautiful, the weather man has earned an honorary membership in the Omaha Improvement league.

Colorado promises the largest apple crop in its history and it is further claimed that they will not be apples of discord.

The Chicago strikes will be settled again today. With all of these settlements it may stop before the time to haul coal for next winter.

Those railroad tax commissioners ought to repeat their stories at the stockholders' meeting of their respective roads to convince the owners how poor they are.

We are told that club women of every section "are striving for a powderless Fourth of July." It should not be necessary to explain that gunpowder is what is referred to.

Editor Berge's plan to oust all pass holders from membership in the populist party may be but another move of "the enemy" to increase attendance at democratic conventions.

That Saigon correspondent who says no further news is expected at that port from the Russian fleet, evidently wants to save the French town from the reputation of Shanghai and Chefoo.

Omaha is to have an Irish-American celebration of the Fourth of July. Then, on the principle that one good turn deserves another, we should next year have an American-Irish celebration of St. Patrick's day.

According to John N. Baldwin, the big shippers are against railroad rate regulation. But practically all the little shippers are for rate regulation, and the little shippers are to the big shippers in about the ratio of 100 to 1.

The activity of the Russian nonconformists since the issue of the ukase granting religious liberty indicates that the "suffering heathen" of other lands may soon have to divide American missionary funds with the monk.

Should Chicago secure a deep water canal to the Gulf of Mexico the railroad rate situation would change considerably—at least in the opinion of some of the heavy shippers of that city who at present express satisfaction with railroad rates.

The alarming discovery has been made in South Omaha that some 300 city ordinances are missing from the files. If worse comes to worst, Omaha has a few unused ordinances which it might lend to its sister city without misgiving them.

A French deputy from Cochín China takes the country into his confidence and shows how easily Japan could capture that province, with or without the assistance of China. Perhaps Rojesteveny could be prevailed upon to leave a few guns in return for his entertainment.

The New Jersey man who entered the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" plea changed his mind and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He remembered in time that a New Jersey jury even would give little heed to a Mr. Hyde plea as long as the real Mr. Hyde had his headquarters in New York.

CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE.

It appears that the decision of the Panama commission to buy goods in the cheapest market, giving preference to the foreigners if they should underbid American manufacturers and dealers, is due to the failure of congress to authorize the purchase of articles in the American market exclusively. The statement is made that the recommendation was made to congress that it should distinctly specify whether the articles to be bought by the government should be purchased of home manufacturers and dealers and that no attention was given to the recommendation. Bills were introduced providing that only American goods should be used in the canal construction work, but they were not adopted, consequently it is assumed that it was not the wish of congress that there should be any restriction upon the commission as to where it might obtain supplies.

It is the interpretation of the canal commission, said to be approved by the president and secretary of war, that it has warrant to buy in the cheapest markets and can go abroad for materials and supplies. In other words, that while American manufacturers and merchants will not be ignored, but will be given a chance in the competition for the many millions of supplies which the government will require for the construction of the Panama canal, there will be no discrimination against foreign bidders. If a British firm of manufacturers shall for a certain class of goods underbid an American firm, however small the difference, the commission will give the contract to the former. In short, the idea appears to be that unless the American manufacturer or dealer can offer the government prices as favorable as those offered from abroad, the government will buy from the foreigner, regardless of the fact that in doing so there is a distinct injury inflicted upon American industries and labor.

It is not at all surprising to find that this decision of the commission, so manifestly hostile to American industrial and commercial interests, is meeting with opposition from those interests and is being on the other hand hailed with great satisfaction by the opponents of the protective policy. The latter greet it as a promise that the tariff policy under which our industries have been built up and the high standard of American labor maintained is to be overthrown and an era of practical free trade inaugurated. It is argued that if the government can buy abroad at cheaper prices why should not the individual be enabled to do so. Hence it is urged that there should be a modification of the tariff.

The matter is one of such vital importance that it will certainly receive the careful attention of the next congress and it is not to be doubted that the canal commission will be instructed to purchase its supplies of American manufacturers and dealers, so far as this can be done, under a fair system of competition. It is inconceivable that a different policy will be approved by a congress favorable to the protection of American industries and labor.

NOT WHOLLY FRIENDLY.

There is no people in the world who ought to be quite so friendly to the United States as the people of Cuba. This country has done more for them than for any other foreign people, not only in freeing them from oppressive Spanish rule, but also in putting them in a way to build themselves up industrially and commercially and to place their country in a safe position among the nations of the world. The treatment of Cuba by the United States is without a parallel in the history of the world in the magnanimity shown in every respect, and while it is true that our government insisted upon certain conditions as a prerequisite to our recognition of the island republic, these were absolutely necessary to the permanence and security of that republic. They were justified by the expenditure and the sacrifices which the American people had made for Cuban freedom and were unquestionably demanded by our necessary guardianship over the island. Without what is known as the Platt amendments, incorporated in the constitution of Cuba, it is by no means improbable that the republic would have before this had another revolution. The fact that the United States is pledged to maintain its independence and to safeguard it against internal disorder is the best possible assurance of peace and order for Cuba.

Still the people of the island are not wholly friendly to this country. According to reports the opposition to President Palma is based upon his supposed friendliness to Americans, he having resided for many years in this country and made himself thoroughly familiar with American sentiment toward the Cuban people. It is stated that there is a feeling among the islanders that it is the intention of this country to sooner or later absorb Cuba and that this apprehension is stimulated by the fact that American capital is being freely invested in Cuban lands and industries. "Everywhere," it is said, "there is fear of the trusts and of American syndicates, which are buying land in huge tracts and crowding the natives to the wall, or at best reducing them to the position of wage workers." As an offset to this it is stated that Spanish immigration to the island is being encouraged and that Spaniards are arriving there at the rate of 3,000 a month.

It is perhaps needless to say that there is no ground for the feeling that our people have any intention hostile to the continued independence of Cuba. Since that republic was established there has not been heard in this country any expression of sentiment in favor of making it a part of the American nation. But if the Cubans assume a position of hostility to this country and permit themselves to be controlled by Spanish opinion they will invite action on the part of the United States that might inevitably lead to the annexation of the island as a matter of self defense. The American de-

stare that Cuba shall remain an independent republic, under such American guardianship as it now has, but this country will not tolerate a policy there which would be antagonistic to our interests and make Cuba practically a foreign nation, with affiliations Spanish rather than American. If ever such a condition is created, as the trend now seems to indicate there will be, it will not be a great while thereafter when Cuba will become a part of the United States. The obviously wise course for the Cubans is to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

ORGANIZING THE LIVE STOCK MEN.

The National Live Stock association, which recently held a convention made up of men engaged in the cattle raising industry in the transmississippi states and territories, has issued a circular calling attention to the objects of the association and its plan of campaign for the promotion of the growth and prosperity of the live stock industry by the expansion of domestic demand for its products and their exportation to foreign countries. Incidentally the National Live Stock association also desires to exert its influences in favor of amendments to the interstate commerce law, providing for just and reasonable railway rates and services. It is proposed through the general government to secure the enlargement and extension of our foreign trade by the removal of restrictions imposed by foreign countries and doing away with prejudice excited in foreign markets against American meat products.

To carry out this program an agitation in favor of an expanded export business and for readjustment of our commercial relations with continental countries, especially in behalf of freer admission of American meat products in their markets is intended. In this movement the American Live Stock association proposes to co-operate with the millers' association and the commercial associations of the great American cities.

In inviting the live stock men and parties interested in the expansion and prosperity of the cattle industry the National Live Stock association gives assurance that it is thoroughly representative and composed of members of the various local and state organizations and organized live stock industries throughout the country, and stands ready in its conventions to admit delegates from every other organization that is in sympathy with its aims and objects and proposes to co-operate for the consummation of these objects.

In this movement the association is entitled to the support of the agricultural classes of every section of the country, and especially those of the states in the great corn belt, including also Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

July wheat is now occupying the center of the stage, but the price of bread in the midsummer is, fortunately, not fixed by what the speculators think about it in May, and members of the board of trade may find themselves shortly in the condition of the Wall street speculators, interesting only to themselves and with little influence on the real market.

Nothing is so preposterous that a person cannot by reiteration persuade himself that it is true, if he wants to believe it. That may explain why John N. Baldwin keeps on telling himself that there is no "deep-seated" demand in the west for railroad rate regulation. When it comes to convincing other people, however, Mr. Baldwin is at a disadvantage.

If the only response the persuasive efforts of the Hon. Robert J. Clancy can elicit from the governor after listening as a member of the State Board of Assessment to his plea for relief from the overtaxed railroads, is, "It's all rot and you know it," it will probably be necessary to call off the understudy and send the heavy artillery down with the real oratory.

According to the Far Eastern Review, published at Manila, the collector of customs of the islands has advised the insular government to repay exporters all money collected by the United States government as duties. The collector evidently forgets the countervailing duties which are made to apply to just such cases.

Another weight is being laid on the office of press censor of Russia. An application being made for permission to print a newspaper in the language of Mongolia, and the present force of censors being already straining to improve their knowledge of Polish and Lithuanian.

Another American invasion. St. Louis Republic. Eighteen American brewers have gone to Europe and they deny that they purpose to offset the tariff in the German hop market. Anhow, they'll make things brew over there.

Reaching for More Ice. Boston Transcript. Canada claims the North Pole, and is afraid that they may discover it away from her; but she should remember that it is surrounded by a hitherto impassable shiver de freeze.

How the Wicked Prosper. Boston Globe. The Standard Oil company has just declared a dividend of \$9 a share, making the total distribution so far this year, \$24 a share, or \$24,000,000 on the \$100,000,000 capitalization. Can't you almost hear Dr. Gladden saying: "Lord how the wicked prosper!"

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Japanese are serious-minded people, as their literary habits show. They take life seriously and devote their time to the reading of what would be called in America solid books. The recent report of the librarian of the imperial library at Tokio shows that there is little demand for light literature in that capital, for fiction and story, contrary to the experience of most of the popular libraries in England, France and America. The Japanese mind runs to science, mathematics, medicine, languages, and to what may be termed the grave works of literature. More than 10 per cent of the works taken out of the imperial library are of this character. The Japanese are very fond of history, in the making of which they are extensively engaged at present in the eastern war. Encouraging military and naval science receive much attention. The interest in these subjects has been greatly stimulated by the war. The Japanese are men of thought as well as of action, and well versed in the history of the "Yankees of the East." Works of the imagination do not appear to appeal to them. They seem to be devoted to practical studies, and it may be an ominous sign that they delight in the study of the science of warfare.

Some of the Dutch newspapers of late have been advocating an alliance of Holland with Germany, as a means of guarding the former's eastern colonies from interference by Russia and Japan. An eminent Amsterdam lawyer, in conversation with an English correspondent, said that what the Dutch fear most is the result of the Japanese victory is the ultimate annexation, either by warlike means or as the outcome of diplomatic action, of their eastern possessions. They are endeavoring to obtain the protection of one or another of the great maritime powers, and naturally turn either towards England or towards Germany. With the Germans, he remarked, the average Dutchman is not in close sympathy. On the other hand, it is, he said, certain that for years past, under the dominant influence of the Netherlands has been seeking a rapprochement with Holland. The two countries have common interests both in the Congo and in eastern waters. The frequent visits of King Kappeler to Brussels, under the pretext of health, is evidence, in his opinion, that Holland has a political object. It is probable that Holland will to a certain extent follow the lead of Belgium and, he believes, that in the end England will find it to its advantage to draw into closer relations with both countries.

The German newspapers are publishing accounts of the great damage done to native settlements by lions in German East Africa, and thus attention has been directed to the fact that there is rare sport in these regions for the hunter of big game. It appears that there are only about 500 Germans in the province, most of these military or civil officials, and that few of them are ardent sportsmen. As a rule, they confine themselves mainly to the coast towns, whereas, the center of the sporting district is Dar-es-Salaam. There is plenty of big game in British East Africa also, but there are also game laws. For instance, in the British possessions the visiting sportsman has to pay \$20 for a license, and the settler \$50. Even then, in a calendar month no man may shoot more than two elephants, two rhinoceroses, hippopotami, zebras, antelopes, or four monkeys, or more than ten of the smaller animals, such as wild pigs, wildcats, and jackals. Lions, leopards and crocodiles may be shot in any quantities.

In German East Africa there is no restriction whatever as to the number of game that may be shot. The best time to visit the hunting grounds is said to be from May to October, and most of the necessary requirements for the expedition can be obtained from local dealers in Dar-es-Salaam. In addition to big game, there are birds of prey and also many of them excellent eating, as also are certain kinds of monkeys. The wild pigs are not, as a rule, eaten by the white man, but the natives enjoy them.

Berlin and Hamburg are about 135 miles apart in a straight line, with level country between, presenting as good a field for a high speed railway as any to be found in Europe. One is now being talked about on the Berlin-Zossen plan, which has shown that a speed of 120 miles an hour was practicable and safe, and two companies are at the highest credit—the General Electric and that of Messrs. Siemens & Halske—have submitted bids on it. The former proposes a double track and a speed of 100 miles an hour. This will cost \$30,000,000 and earn dividends after paying running and ruling expenses. The latter the speed up to 125 miles an hour will increase the cost of the plant considerably and, roughly estimated, double the running expenses. At this rate it is not thought that the road will pay. The other company proposes a single track, with provision for the crossing of trains at Wittenberg, about the middle of the course. The plan would be to send out trains from both stations every two hours or oftener if the traffic demanded, making the run just inside of two hours. At present the time of express trains is three hours, and slower ones taking from five to six and a half hours.

The committee appointed by the Imperial Technical society to consider the capacity of Russian yards to build a new fleet has sent in its report. It says that the chief motives for building abroad are the desire to renew the fleet in a three years' term and distrust in the powers of the Russian yards. There is, it argues, no ground for hurry, as the war with Japan is not likely to last long enough for the new fleet to have any influence on its result; while, if haste is rendered necessary by the danger of war with other powers, it must be remembered that such an eventuality would make the delivery of foreign built ships impossible. The committee says that the new naval program includes ten first class battleships, fifteen armored cruisers, twelve protected cruisers, and twelve second class cruisers. The Russian yards, it admits, cannot execute this immense program in three years, but are capable of carrying out a yet larger order in ten years. The question of engines, boilers, torpedo armament, electric and signaling equipment presents no difficulty, but that of artillery is less simple, as neither the Obukhov nor the Motovilikhin works furnish facts as to their possible capacity. The most serious difficulty is armor, as the annual output of the government works will not suffice for more than two to two and a half first class battleships. Should the shipbuilding orders be placed in Russia, the report adds, several large firms would build new slips for ironclads on the Baltic shore, so that the whole program could be completed in five years, on condition of a Government guarantee of work for a stipulated period.

Germany has now an inland water system of 8,800 miles, of which 5,776 are navigable rivers, 1,811 canalized streams and 1,213 canals. The federated governments have spent \$10,000,000 on them in the last ten years, and a large further outlay is in prospect. A favorite scheme of the emperor's is to connect the main north and south rivers of the empire by means of east and west canals starting near Düsseldorf on the Rhine and reaching Frankfurt on the Oder via Berlin, these artificial waterways to cost about \$60,000,000. German enterprises in this direction is pushing and persistent, while that of France, in the same line, though more grandiose, is not

Found!

"Tales" is out today. Ask your newsdealer for it. It contains seventeen stories, most of them by authors of world-wide reputation, and all of them great stories. These stories, all in English, are selected from eight different languages. The complete novel is by "Gyp," the famous French novelist of Parisian society. The serial is by Jean Reibrach, a beautiful study of French rural life. The shorter tales are by Maxim Gorky, Ernst von Wolzogen, Anatole France, Baroness von Hevking, Alfred Capus, Emilia Pardo Bazan, Mathilde Seray, and nearly a dozen others. "Tales" is the magazine you want. GET IT TODAY.



so progressive and practical. The latter country proposes a gradual expenditure of 1,700,000 francs on its canals and internal waterways, and the plan is not altogether on paper, though up to this time a good deal of it is in England in preparation to restore and improve her decaying canals, and there is American capital for the work if it should be wanted. Belgium is emulating the canal enterprise of Holland, Austria has decided to spend \$50,000,000 in similar work and Italy is trying to raise \$2,000,000 for the same purpose. The canal as a carrier is thus seen to be by no means obsolete.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CANAL.

Sound Reasons for the Policy Adopted by the Administration. New York Tribune. The Isthmian Canal commission has just decided one of the most important industrial and economic questions that have come or will come before it. It is that relating to the purchase of machinery, vessels and general supplies for the great work in hand. Briefly, the decision is that such things shall be purchased whenever they can be most advantageously secured, whether in the United States or in foreign lands. We have no doubt that this decision will be criticized unfavorably by a few, chiefly by some whose expectations are not altogether disinterested. We have no doubt, either, that it will be cordially approved by the best judgment of the American nation.

There appears to be really no considerable argument against such a system of purchase. The principle of the protective tariff—in fidelity to which we yield precedence of none—cannot be effectively invoked against it for the reason that protection is intended to preserve the home market for the home producer, and the Panama canal is not a home market. The canal zone is not a part of the United States, and the canal which we are constructing there is not to be a domestic institution, such as, let us say, the Erie canal or one of the Pacific railroads. The canal will be owned by this country, and will be operated and controlled by this country. We trust that in time it will also be used by this country more than by any other. But, nevertheless, it will be in a foreign land, and it will be, by the most sacred guarantees, open impartially for international and universal use. We cannot see, then, that it is properly to be regarded as under the rule of the protective system.

There are on the other hand, strong arguments in favor of precisely such a system as that which has been adopted by the commission. It is on all hands agreed that—provided, in the first place, that it be the best possible canal in plan and workmanship—it is eminently desirable that the canal shall be constructed as quickly and as cheaply as possible. There is a reason to believe that much time, perhaps a year or two, and much money, amounting, perhaps, to tens of millions of dollars, can be saved through the policy adopted by the commission. We have on various occasions commented upon the businesslike conduct of the British government in making large purchases of bridges, engines, etc., in America, instead of in England, because they could be provided here much more promptly than there, and there was imperative need of the utmost expedition. This country will commit no mistake in doing the same. To cite a single example, it would be folly for the United States to wait a year and a half for two ships, and then pay \$1,000,000 for them, when it could get them at once for little more than half that price.

In at least two important particulars the government has long been committed to the very policy now formally announced. In purchasing the unfinished canal from the French company it purchased millions of dollars worth of foreign machinery and other supplies. Having done that at the beginning, it would seem to be logical for it to continue so doing whenever it is to its material advantage to do so. Again, the principal of employing alien labor has been well established. Native of Panama, imported workmen from Jamaica and other non-Americans are employed and are to be employed. This is necessary, since it would probably be impossible to get labor in this country to do the work. If, then, we are to employ foreign workmen, there would seem to be no reason why they should not use foreign machinery.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Senator Gorman announces that he is a candidate for re-election and merrily hums, "Maryland, My Maryland." During the reform and economical rule of Tom Johnson, Cleveland managed to add \$6,000,000 to its bonded debt. The greatest problem of Illinois confronting Governor Deneen of statecraft is the sitting of 30,000 applications for 3,000 jobs. Mayor Dunne of Chicago has emphatically announced that all gratters must go, and yet it is believed that some further action may be necessary. William C. McMillan, son of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan, proposes to enter the senatorial race for the seat occupied by General Alger. Governor Folk of Missouri announces that the people of the state with few exceptions are obeying the law. The exceptions appeal to the state supreme court. Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania vetoed several appropriations for benevolent institutions and signed the bill appropriating \$20,000 for a monument to Matthew S. Quay. Henry G. Davis' 77-year-old brother was nominated for congress last week by West Virginia democrats in the district once represented by the late William Wilson of tariff bill fame.

"All honor to the men who have stopped the gas stealer," exclaimed the Philadelphia Record on Wednesday morning. On Friday morning there were several additional exclamations pitched in a warmer key.

The head janitor of the Colorado state house publicly warns members who stole a cuspidor that he must return the article within three days or arrest will follow. It is explained the cuspidor is china-ware, which could not safely be chained down.

SAMPLES OF FOREIGN HUMOR.

Father (to his little daughter)—I hope you have been obedient to your mother while I was away? Daughter—Oh, yes, papa. When Mr. Gaylor called I didn't even wait to be told to go out into the garden and play with "Fido." Translated for Tales from Rire et Galanterie.

First Composer—Well, old boy, you look happy. What have you been doing—writing a wedding march? Second Composer—No, there are wedding marches enough already. I've got a brand new idea. "What's that?" "I'm composing a divorce march." Translated for Tales from Mezzendorfer Blätter.

"When I marry I want a wife who is my exact opposite in every respect." "But, my dear boy, you'll never find a perfect woman." Translated for Tales from Le Rire.

"Sir: Your wife is held by us for ransom. She will be detained until you deposit \$10,000 under the oak tree at the top of the hill—'The Black Hand'." "Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date received. I have deposited under the oak tree a trunk containing the rest of my wife's wardrobe. Yours truly, J. B. Henderson."

I do not own a single suit. But claims my constant care. No shred of blessed cloth that I Obstinately wear. Before my oldest suit is fit For either work or fun, A solemn year—at least a year—Must circumspectly run.

And now I weed the garden walks At length of formal hoe, And keep within the proper paths When to the woods I go. I've lost the sense of sweet, warm dirt, The kindness with the ground, I must be careful of my clothes Whenever I tinker round.

I do not own a blessed suit. But claims my constant care. No shred of blessed cloth that I Obstinately wear. Before my oldest suit is fit For either work or fun, A solemn year—at least a year—Must circumspectly run.

O, woman, woman! prim and neat. The flower of human kind, I do not abate your daintiness. But, oh, with heavenly perfectness, Your graces will be girt If you will let a happy man Just wallow in the dirt.

pecke.—"Translated for Tales from Mezzendorfer Blätter."

MY OLD CLOTHES.

I used to have a suit of clothes All rags and paint and dirt; What luxury it was to wear. A suit I couldn't hurt! Secure within that wreck of cloth I groveled on the ground; In garret, stable, garden, yard, I'd find my bliss I found. It wased that filthy suit, The tattered, marbled, brooks.

It trickled rents and burrs and mud From all the forest nooks, And down close to Mother Earth, My spirit seemed to root. And spread its filaments and grow Within that mouldy suit. But ah, my wife, in vanda mood, One hapless fit of cleaning day, In valiant fit of tidiness, Gave my old suit away!

And now I weed the garden walks At length of formal hoe, And keep within the proper paths When to the woods I go. I've lost the sense of sweet, warm dirt, The kindness with the ground, I must be careful of my clothes Whenever I tinker round.

I do not own a blessed suit. But claims my constant care. No shred of blessed cloth that I Obstinately wear. Before my oldest suit is fit For either work or fun, A solemn year—at least a year—Must circumspectly run.

O, woman, woman! prim and neat. The flower of human kind, I do not abate your daintiness. But, oh, with heavenly perfectness, Your graces will be girt If you will let a happy man Just wallow in the dirt.

pecke.—"Translated for Tales from Mezzendorfer Blätter."

AT LAST

Thomas W. Lawson tells

how the biggest National Bank in America committed

THE CRIME OF AMALGAMATED

Charles Edward Russell exposes the Beef-Trust-Report of the beautiful theorist Garfield, who was no more prepared to go up against the Beef Trust crowd than a babe in the cradle.

Ten great stories—An article on the Fun Makers—A Superb Art feature—The usual clever departments—And a new one, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," help to make the June

Everybody's Magazine

THE BEST MAGAZINE YET

Just out—15 cents on all news-stands

THE RIDGWAY-THAYER COMPANY, Union Square, New York City

Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. B&K OMAHA NEB. Broadway at 22nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square

Boys' Blouse Waists and Suits.

Our special blouse with soft latticed attached collars, in all colors, including plain black and white.

50c.

The K. & S regular \$1.00 lines we are now running for 75c, laundered collar and cuffs attached.

The celebrated Star Blouse—swellest line on the market.

\$1.00 and \$1.50

Shirts of every description for the boys—Extra fine lines of "mo-hair."

75c to \$1.50

We cannot change our natures, said Beau Brummel, but we can change our worth \$1.00, while they last, 50c. clothes.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS